

The Saturday News

Vol. III

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1908

No. 37

Mr. Ames and the Administration of Timber Lands

The people of Alberta have had during the past week or so an opportunity of listening to a unique type of politician. Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P. for St. Antoine division of Montreal is a novelty in our public life in several important respects and, though he only entered Parliament at the last general election he has come to occupy a very distinct place there. In the first place he has the leisure and the means to give himself up to public pursuits. As such, may his tribe increase. It will mean much to Canada when we have a class of public men equivalent to that from which the statesmen of the past century in Great Britain have been for the most part recruited. The career of Mr. Gladstone suggests itself as the most conspicuous example of what can be accomplished by men who are in such a position as to be able to devote their lives to the service of the nation without having to take thought of how their course is likely to affect their own material interests. Other men of wealth who have entered our parliament have in nearly every case treated their political duties as side issues. Mr. Ames has made these his principal concern. Into them he has infused all the energy and thoroughness which he brought to his business.

Nor, as was to be expected, has he been content to follow along the beaten track. From the first he has adopted methods, which, however, much a person may criticize them, no one will deny have the merit of decided originality. Whether his plan of giving a public address with the lights turned down and a series of magic lantern views thrown across the stage to illustrate what he is saying is effective or not, is a matter about which there will be a considerable difference of opinion. It is largely a question of personal taste. Some people undoubtedly will find it preferable to established campaigning methods. It is certainly a great deal better to have magic lantern views than either a prosy or a foolish speaker. But we cannot see how they can ever take the place of a man with a message who knows how to deliver it.

However, we cannot waste time in discussing the means which Mr. Ames took to get his material before the public. It was so voluminous that a journal of comment that is anxious to do justice to it may well shrink from the task. We can only take up the address on its most general lines.

In the first place we may say that we see no justification for attacks which are being made upon the member for St. Antoine on the ground that he is a member of the Manufacturers' Association and has done his part in trying to bleed the public by unjust protective duties. He has not been discussing the tariff but he has brought to the attention of the electors matters which in themselves are of such importance to the welfare of the country that they should be considered quite apart from other issues. What those who heard Mr. Ames are anxious to know is not whether he is a protectionist or not but whether the strong indictment which he made against the government in connection with the administration of our public domain is justified or not.

A proper answer can only be given after reading the Hansard report of the debates which occurred in the House of Commons last session when our visitor of this week brought his charges to the attention of parliament. A man who listened to Mr. Ames on Wednesday night and did not take the trouble to enquire what had been said in reply to him would naturally come to the conclusion that the affairs of the country have been in the hands of

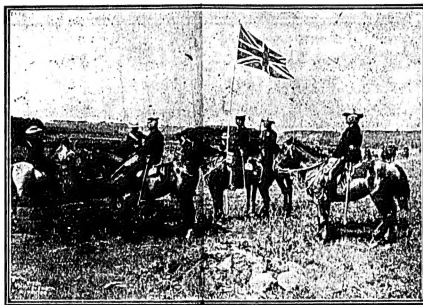
as pretty a set of rascals as ever succeeded in getting into positions of responsibility and authority. If he reads the Hansard report with an open mind he will, however, find that the picture which Mr. Ames drew is not altogether a just one. The major portion of his address dealt with the administration of the timber lands of the Dominion and it is with this alone that we propose to deal today. The other features of the government's policy to which he referred have already been considered from time to time on this page and may be taken up again.

The indictment made of the government's timber administration was two-fold. The system that has been followed was a bad one and the way in which it was carried out was at least open to very grave suspicion, numerous instances being related where the audience was led to believe government agents had acted so that favored individuals would receive very large pecuniary advantages.

In opening his address Mr. Ames referred to the extent of our timber resources. "The Government," he declared, "has permitted the major portion of these to pass from the state, mostly into the hands of speculators." This is a statement that has been made over and over again. But it is altogether incorrect. In the twelve years since Sir Wilfrid Laurier came to power it has sold 6500 miles of timber lands. Is this the major portion of our resources? Look up the report of the Superintendent of Forestry for 1902. We find there an estimate made by Mr. Stewart, whom Mr. Ames quoted in support of some of his other statements, that the amount of merchantable timber on Dominion lands is 123,000 square miles. The proportion sold in twelve years is thus not estimated that timber land can be cut over once every twenty years. If we are to trust Mr. Stewart's figures, it surely does not look as if there were much danger of our timber resources becoming exhausted, if we do not dispose of a larger proportion of them in the future than we have in the past twelve years.

But this would be, of course, no justification for giving away those 6500 square miles. Mr. Ames denounced in strong terms the wasteful and unreasonable system under which they had been administered. But what he did not tell his audience was that the system which he was denouncing was not adopted by this government, but simply continued over from that which preceded it. The regulations that were in force when the transactions described by Mr. Ames took place were, in all important respects, the same as those which were adopted by the Conservative Government in 1889. He mentioned but one change. Mr. Sifton, he declared, had taken out the clause which made optional with the Government at the end of every year the renewal of the right to cut timber on a limit that had been purchased. Mr. Sifton explained this change very fully in his speech in the House of Commons last session. It was a purely formal clause, as anyone can see. Who would want to pay a big price for a timber limit, believing that at the end of the first year the government might cancel his right to cut timber there? It was generally understood among Canadian lumbermen that the clause would not be enforced. But when American lumbermen began to come in, this part of the regulations made them uneasy and deterred them from making intended investments. In deference to them the clause was taken out. The change, however, had no effect on the department's practice. The system remained in substance the same from 1889 to 1907. It may have been all wrong. The government may have been open to criticism for not changing it sooner. But Mr. Ames should not have represented it as the contrivance of this administration.

A Reminiscence of Col. Evans



The photograph reproduced above was taken two years ago at the Canadian Mounted Rifles Camp in Edmonton. The figure beside the flag is Col. T. D. B. Evans, C.B., the distinguished officer who was then in command of this military district, and whose untimely death, as a result of sunstroke, has taken place during the past week. The many friends possessed by Col. Evans in this part of the west received the news with the deepest regret.

Before 1889 there were many disputes in regard to the system of administering timber lands. The criticisms that are now being directed against the old Conservative Government were in connection with transactions which took place before that date. After the regulations of that year were passed, as anyone who has followed the course of Canadian politics knows, there was little discussion about timber limits until Mr. Ames came upon the scene. One exception was in the year 1894, when Mr. John Charlton, a Liberal member, registered an objection to the system in vogue. Hon. T. M. Daly was at that time the Canadian Minister of the Interior and the words which he used in reply to Mr. Charlton are of decided interest now as showing what the opinion of the Conservatives of that day was in respect to timber administration policy.

"I may say," said Mr. Daly, "for the information of the House that the Department of the Interior has sold the timber over which it has jurisdiction by public competition. That is by public tender and not by auction sale. It having been the opinion of the officers of the department in contra distinction to the views of the honorable gentleman who has just spoken, that better prices could be got by tender than by public auction."

That is definite enough. Here we have the system that the present government continued when it took office. Mr. Daly and other Conservative ministers found it satisfactory and their Liberal successors saw no good reason for altering it. Mr. Ames referred to ease after ease in which timber limits were secured at prices that he considered altogether inadequate. There may be differences of opinion as to whether prices were high or low. But this much at least should be made clear, that if a man secured a limit at a certain price, he did so in open competition with the world. So long as there was no inside manipulation of the tenders, every one had an equal chance to become wealthy.

square mile. The comparison does not indicate that the Canadian public suffered unduly.

In some respects the system was undoubtedly open to severe criticism. The most important, it seems to us, was in the shortness of time given to allow inspection of a limit offered for sale. But the practice was the same under both governments. One of the last limits sold by the Conservative Government was purchased by Mackenzie and Mann in February, 1896, in which case only fourteen days were given for sending in tenders.

Mr. Ames spoke of the inadequate advertising of intended sales that was done. "In addition to the newspaper notices, a few copies," he said, "were sent to privileged friends." This is quite incorrect. Anyone by forwarding his name and address to the department could receive all notices of such sales.

But what the Saturday News considers the crowning offence of Mr. Ames' address was the fact that he did not tell his audience that this system which he was denouncing was abandoned by the present Minister of the Interior before he commenced his present campaign. Provision has been made by the government for preliminary investigation and survey before the limits are put up for sale, for the holding of sales by auction and for the compulsory establishment of mills. This surely has a very important bearing on the discussion. One would think that Mr. Ames was making a trip throughout the country for the purpose of stirring up public opinion to force the reforms that he suggests from the Government. Why the Government decided on making these changes was stated by Hon. Mr. Oliver at considerable length in the House of Commons on February 1st last. Even supposing that they continued the old system longer than they should have, shouldn't Mr. Ames have at least told his hearers that they abandoned it well on to a year ago?

So much for the system itself. We have numerous charges to consider as to the way in which it was administered under the regime of Mr. Sifton. Mr. Ames made no definite charge against any official but pointed out what he considered were highly suspicious circumstances in connection with the various tenders. The inference in every case was that officials of the department were in league with outside parties who were interested in securing timber limits, by which they could be assured of securing what they wanted without having to pay more than they had to.

That suspicion might reasonably

arise may be granted. It is evident that sufficient precautions were not taken in the department, when Mr. Turrill was commissioner, in connection with the opening of tenders, to assure everyone that a square deal was being given. There was laxity shown and those responsible for it have only themselves to blame if they are placed under suspicion, which would not have been possible if the proper procedure had been followed.

But there is nothing to prove that crooked work was done. Mr. Ames made a great deal out of the fact that more than one cheque was sent in by successful tenderers. But it was demonstrated beyond a doubt that this is a very general practice, resorted to by tenderers in order to throw rivals off a possible scent. The latter often learn that a cheque for a certain amount has been accepted at a bank and are thus in a position to know how high or low a tender is. Mr. Burrows showed from the departmental records how men like J. R. Booth of Ottawa, the biggest lumberman in Canada, against whom no suspicion has ever been directed, and many others similarly situated, resorted to this practice.

Comment has also been made on the closeness of different tenders. But other instances were brought to the attention of the House last winter where the tendering was even closer than in the cases towards which Mr. Ames directs suspicion.

Mr. Burrows in his reply to Mr. Ames in May took up his charges one by one. Before the statements made by the latter on Wednesday night are accepted unreservedly, the very complete defence put in by the accused member on that occasion should be read.

A great deal of attention was given to the Imperial Pulp Company by Mr. Ames, who described it as a mysterious corporation, living in a post office box in Winnipeg, that Mr. Burrows, in his place in Parliament, and others in the witness box at the sessions of the public accounts committee, gave quite complete information regarding it. The members include Sir Daniel McMillan, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and Mr. Burrows, while Mr. R. R. Patterson, who signed its letters, is its secretary. The first page of the report of the secretary of state for 1903 gives the same information regarding the company as it did about every other company incorporated in that year. Mr. Burrows stated the object of the organization in Parliament. It intended to erect a pulp mill at Edmonton. To keep this supplied, timber berths were necessary and it started in to secure them. On later investigation it was, however, decided that till a paper mill could be established in this city, it would not be wise to go on with the pulp mill. So for the meantime it has been abandoned. What is there about all this to justify the manner in which the name of this organization has been bandied about?

We regret that we have not the space at our disposal to consider the details of Mr. Ames' speech more closely. The subject is vastly important and one that the public should have the most complete information in regard to. But we think that we have said enough to show that Mr. Ames' address was not at all fair to those upon whom the administration of this part of our domain has in recent years devolved.

Mr. Joseph Powley, grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, who has been attending the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the I.O.O.F. at Denver, has been the guest of his brother, Mr. A. B. Powley, Edmonton, this week.

Mr. A. E. Ludwig, manager of the Acme Company, has returned from a visit to the Eastern states.

PERSONALIA

Bishop Brynart of Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake, has arrived at the Roman Catholic mission, Edmonton, where he will await the coming of Bishop Groulx of Lesser Slave Lake, in whose company he will proceed to Rome. Fifteen years ago Bishop Brynart came out from Belgium and has ever since been at work in the far north. Apart from the position which he holds in the missionary world, he takes a keen interest in the development of his hinterland. No one is better informed regarding it and few have greater confidence in what the future holds for it.

The Lethbridge Herald reiterates a suggestion that has already been made in the Saturday News that Mr. Charles Mair of that city, whose long acquaintance with the west, going back to the early seventies, is coupled with genuine distinction as a literary man, should write a history of the part of Canada lying to the west of the lakes. The work has been attempted by others but none who possesses anything like Mr. Mair's qualifications. The Herald says: "Our mention of Mr. Mair is inspired by the reading of his delightful chronicles of a trip to the Mackenzie Basin recently issued. Its title is 'Through the Mackenzie Basin,' a narrative of the Athabasca and Peace River expedition of 1899. His pages bring the reader into intimate acquaintance with the people, resources and conditions in the country from Edmonton a thousand miles north a country that will soon be peopled with agriculturists. For the lands of the Peace River have become recognized as fertile and fitted for grain-growing. Mr. Mair records the information gathered on his voyage and the volume which is liberally illustrated, is valuable to the Canadian citizen, anxious for knowledge about the Lost West. It is to be sincerely hoped that Mr. Mair will not cease his contributions to Canadian bibliography with this book, but will soon give us his reminiscences of life in the Canadian West, which will be followed by others of the pioneers of the west, so that in a few years, we will have for the perusal of the present as well as the future generations, a record of the incidents of the early days of this rapidly developing country. It is worthy of remark that Mr. Mair, whose knowledge of Alberta is probably greater than that of any living man, is soon to give to the public his memoirs and the volume which will be highly interesting and valuable historically. The venerable father has labored in the far north as well as on the plains since the 1870s and his knowledge of the country and his acquaintance with the Indians are possessions which cannot help but provide a volume worth a high place in the records of Western history."

One of the most prominent figures among the American invaders of Alberta, a man who gave his name to what promises to be one of the large cities of the province, died last week in the person of Mr. H. L. Frank. He was born fifty-six years ago in Ohio, but came west to Butte, Montana, in 1878. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Butte and served two terms, declining a third term. He was a member of the constitutional convention and represented Silver Bow county in the First and Second Montana state legislatures. In 1901 he was a candidate with John MacGinniss and Walter Cooper for the United States Senate. He received all but three or four of the votes necessary for election, and during a most dramatic session in the session he pleaded with his followers to cast their votes for Paris Gibson so that the deadlock might be broken. Paris Gibson was elected.

Mr. Frank became interested in the coal fields of Alberta through S. W. Cline, now managing director of the Canadian-American Coal and Coke company of Frank and in the early months of 1901 came to the Crow's Nest Pass to the request of Mr. Gibson to investigate with a view to investing. He was shown the present property of the Canadian-American company on which there was then only a prospect hole and so was pleased with the situation that he advanced the \$20,000 necessary for the purchase of the property. He was then in a favorable view to begin development operations and the work of making a mine commenced. That was the inception of coal mining in the Pass. The site of the town of Frank was at that time covered with bush. During the summer the site was

(Continued on page 2)

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The Saturday News

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Business and Editorial Office:
Howard Street, immediately north of the Bank
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Publishers.

The Saturday News is on sale at the office of
publication, Howard Street, at all Edmonton
news-stands, at the leading hotels and on the
train.
It may also be secured from
Wilson Bros., Calgary
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H. S. Moore, 1918
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Hutton, Strathcona
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 29

Personalia.

(Continued from page 1)

cleared and in early fall the town
was opened and was given Mr.
Frank's name. In November of that
year, Mr. Frank organized the Canadian-
American company and continued at
its head as president until May of
the present year when he
disposed of his interests in the company
to the French shareholders who are
now in control. Probably the thing which
did most to direct Mr. Frank toward his
grave, says the Frank Paper, was the slide
Up to that time he had always enjoyed
good health but from the day of the
slide he was a changed man. He
seemed to feel the loss of life in that
terrible catastrophe most keenly and
would often be heard to say that the
destruction of property was as nothing
to him, that he would willingly have
given the rest of his fortune if by so
doing it would have saved the lives of
those who perished.

Sir Augustus Fitzgibbon, K.C.,
V.O., C.B., third son of H.R.H. the
late Duke of Cambridge and his
morganatic wife, are now touring
Canada in company with Mr. and
Mrs. F. W. Taylor, of London, Eng.
They are in the Gulf country and
may come west after a short tour
of inspection of the mining indus-
tries there. Sir Augustus was with
the first Rifle brigade in Canada in
1895 and afterwards served as
A.D.C. to Lord Napier of Magdala
through his Indian campaign. He was
a second cousin of the late
Queen Victoria. Forty years ago he
hunted bear and deer through the
Gulf country.

Mr. Richard Grigg, whose report
to the British Board of Trade on
Canadian trade conditions excited
such wide interest last year and who
was recently appointed permanent
trade commissioner to Canada, visited
Edmonton at the first of the week.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood, the young
Canadian who is member for York
in the British House of Commons,
and who visited Edmonton two years
ago, is on another trip to the west.
Since his last visit Mr. Greenwood
has become a member of the executive
committee of the Liberal party for
Great Britain and Ireland, and being
the youngest man to occupy a seat
on that body, with the single
exception of Winston Churchill.
Apart from politics he has been de-
veloping most of his time to practice
in Canadian cases before the Judicial
Committee of the Privy Council,
having been connected with some of
the most important cases heard by
that court during the year.

Hon. W. H. Cushing, Minister of
Public Works, returned to Edmon-
ton on Tuesday evening from a four
weeks' trip to the Peace River coun-
try. He went as far as Peace River
Crossing, 400 miles from the city and
found the outing a pleasant as well
as profitable one. He returns more
convinced than ever regarding the
possibilities of the country which he
visited. The primary object of the
journey was to inspect the work
which his department has been doing
in that part of the province and to
learn what its needs for the future
were.

A despatch from Prince Albert
under date of Aug. 21 says: "Agnes
C. Lunt, authoress, and Miss Simp-
son arrived in the city yesterday
from Edmonton. The two are
making a canoe trip via the North
Saskatchewan river to from Edmon-
ton to Norway House. Both ladies
report a pleasant trip. At the post
office last night Miss Lunt and Rev.
T. M. Marshall, Baptist minister,
met. Both were members of the '33
class at Manitoba university, but
they had not met since college days.
The two voyageurs will continue
their trip tomorrow, and expect to
run Grand Rapids next Wednesday."

Dr. Montzambert, Dominion
health officer, paid a visit to Edmon-
ton on Friday last. He is returning
from the coast.

Dr. Braithwaite reached Edmon-
ton on Saturday from a two months'
trip to the Old Country.

Rev. Clarence MacKinnon, a
well-known Winnipeg clergyman,
preached at both services in Queen's
Avenue Presbyterian Church, Ed-
monton, last Sunday.



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Around the Albany, or at the
Lamb, the Friars, the Greenhouse
Club, or any other place where the
successful actors sit in summer in
New York, there is at present a dis-
cussion on as to which one of two
stories is entitled to precedence in
the list of hard luck cases. One of
these is of English origin, the other
is American. Here's the English
story.

The audience in a certain theatre
wasn't much larger than the orches-
tra and it wasn't such a large or-
chestra, either. The villain grasped
the heroine by the wrist and dragged
her down stage.

"Are we alone?" he hissed in her
ear.

"No, not tonight, give 'em," came
the voice of the lone occupant of
the top gallery, "but you will be
to-morrow night."

Here's the American classic:
In Middle Arkansas the crowning
catastrophe descended on the little
group that had been carrying "Lady
Audrey's Secret," into those farther
west. The hotel man seized the
trunks, and the transfer man tied up
the scenery. Then came the silvery
gleam in the clouds that lower ed.

Twenty miles away, at Polkville,
a new opera house had just been
finished. The Swiss Bell Ringers
were billed to open it; but one of
them fell ill at Memphis, and the
other had to stay over and nurse
him. The house had been sold out
for the opening. Word was received
that if the bearers of Lady Audrey's
Secret could negotiate the passage
over from Duesenberg where they
had been tied up, an audience com-
posed of the wealth, the elite, and
the beauty of Polkville would await
them, also some real money. Could
they come? Yes, joyfully could
they come. The hotel man and the
transfer man would come too, to col-
lect their claims.

A train carried them to the junc-
tion. Then the hired hacks of Polk-
ville met them. The heavy rule on
the seat of the front hack with a
driver. It was late afternoon of a
lovely day—a day of promise and
cheer. At the roadside the happy
negro and the rare free-bell were
frivolously amid the growing cotton.
A splendid glow lit the western sky.
"Beautiful sunsets you have in
this section of the country," said
the heavy to the silent driver beside
him.

"That there ain't no sunset," said
the driver. "That's the new 'ey
house burnin' down."

Mr. Harold Nelson and company
gave their finished production of
"A Merchant of Venice" at the Ed-
monton Opera House, the first of
the week. Porter J. White's
"Faust," which has been eagerly
looked forward to, comes on Friday
and Saturday.

At the Dominion at the first of the
week the Jeanne Russell Company
appeared in "Faust." Mr. Fred-
erick Clarke had an excellent oppor-
tunity to display his very real power
as an actor, his Memphisian being
of a character to challenge compar-
ison with the performance of the
most famous exponents of the great
part. Miss Russell's Marguerite
was admirable. The high standard
which she has been able to keep up
all summer amid such a great variety
of undertakings gives evidence not
only of the ability but the thor-
oughness that she brings to her work.

NOTICE.

Odd Numbered Sections

As already publicly announced,
odd numbered sections remaining
vacant and undisposed of will be-
come available for homestead entry
on the coming into force of the Do-
minion Land Act on the 1st Septem-
ber next.

As the records of only the even
numbered sections have hitherto
been kept in the books of the various
land agencies in the western prov-
inces and the time having been very
limited for the purpose of the survey
within which to transfer the records

of all odd numbered sections from
the head office at Ottawa to the
local offices, it is possible that the
transfer of records in some cases
may not have been absolutely com-
pleted by the 1st September. In any
case where the record of any quar-
ter section has not been transferred,
application will be accepted but will
have to be forwarded to head office
to be dealt with.

As it has been found impossible as
yet to furnish sub-agencies with
copies of the records of odd num-
bered sections and in view of the
large probable demand for entries,
all applicants for entry upon odd
numbered sections are strongly ad-
vised to make their applications in
person at the office of the Dominion
Lands Agent and not through a Sub
Lands Agent. Applications for even
numbered sections may be dealt with
through the Sub Lands Agent as be-
fore if desired.

J. W. GREENWAY,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
19th August, 1908.

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FAUST

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and for the hearing of motions and
other civil business, will be held at
the following times and places:

Place Dates
EDMONTON: October 6th, 1908,
and March 2nd, 1909

CALGARY: December 1st, 1908,

and June 1st, 1909.

FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES,
EDMONTON: November 3rd, 1908,
February 2nd, May 14th,
1909.

WETASKIWIN: November 17th,
1908, and April 13th,
1909.

RED DEER: October 27th, 1908,
and April 20th, 1909.

CALGARY: November 3rd, 1908,
February 2nd, and May
14th, 1909.

MEDICINE HAT: October 27th,
1908, and April 20th,
1909.

LETHBRIDGE: October 27th, 1908,
and April 20th, 1909.

MACLEOD: November 10th, 1908,
and April 6th, 1909.

Dated at Edmonton this 7th day
of August, A.D. 1908,
S. B. WOODS,
Deputy Attorney-General.



NOTICE TO STEAM ENGINEERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an examination will be held by
David Fraser, a duly appointed In-
spector of Steam Boilers for the
Province of Alberta, at
Edmonton, Hourston's Hall, Aug.
25th.

Morinville, Morinville Hotel, Aug.
27th.

Stony Plain, Bismark Hotel, Aug.
29th.

Fort Saskatchewan, Queen's Hotel,
Sept. 1st.

Leduc, Waldorf Hotel, Sept. 11th.
Millet, Sept. 12th.

At 9 o'clock a.m. for the purpose
of giving engineers and apprentices
an opportunity for qualifying for
certificates under the provisions of
the Steam Boilers Act, 1906.

Application for examination
should be made to the above named
Inspector or to

JOHN STOCKS,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Public Works,
Edmonton, Alta.

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BRIDGE WHIST

The Lead Pencil as a Factor in the Game—Abolition of the Long Flowing Sleeves of Society Leaders—Revealing the Broken Suspender Button by the Turn of the Card—Four Years' Apprenticeship for the 1,111 Rules and Penalties.

By GEORGE FITCH in Canadian Colliers

Bridge whist is ordinary whist with a wheel-of-fortune attachment. It is a cross between double-entry book-keeping and roulette, and is played with a deck of cards, an automatic machine, and a promissory note. It is listed as a game, but generally varies between a vice and a life-calling.

Bridge whist can easily be explained to any one who knows all about ordinary whist, compound fractions, Robert's rules of order, wireless telegraphy, mind-reading, and all the other rules of the game. The rules prevail as far as they go, but, in order to make the game appear more like real financing, each suit is given a different value in the counting. Each trick over six when spades are trumps counts two pennies or automobiles, depending upon the location of the game. That is, if you are in a hotel, and he is out four, and he is out eight, it is also possible to out four trumps altogether by a simple mechanism, in which case each trick counts twelve.

Then in order to add a Wall Street zest to the game, the values of these tricks can be doubled or quadrupled by any one with a taste for plunging; and in order to complicate matters still further, so that the experienced player may get her just dues from the beginner, each court card is permitted at times to break into the score with a count of its own.

This explains the double entry feature of the game. After a hand has been played, and the winner's extra tricks, have been multiplied by 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 48, or 96, according to the value of the trumps and the intensity of the proceedings, the losers appropriate the pencil and do a little harvesting of their own. If they have held a majority of court cards in the trump suit, they may count themselves twice the value of the trump suit. If they have held four court cards, they get four times the value of the trump, and if they have held five, they get five times its value. That ought to be enough, but in fact, to show that the game was invented by a firm believer in monopoly, it is possible, if you hold four court cards in one hand to count yourself eight times the value of the trump, while five court cards in one hand gives you ten times the trump's value.

Thus it will readily be seen that, while the winners of a hand in bridge may count a total of ten points by skill, the losers may make ten times that much, simply by standing in with the royal family. This makes it evident, without explanation, that the game was invented in England.

The fascination of bridge lies partly in the fact that the game counts to the interest of the loser after the last card has been played. The participants generally play a rubber of three games, and then spend the rest of the evening doing little in simple addition, to find out who won. Tonight they will find out who won last night's game, but they will not find out who won tonight's game until some of the members to bring home another tablet of scratch paper.

COUNTING THEM OUT WITH THE LEAD PENCIL.

The varying values in bridge account for its peculiar qualities and its skill in breaking up families. The lead pencil is forever elbowing its way into the game and nullifying the most brilliant playing. The winners may, by the most magnificent and supersubtlety whist, manage to drag out a trick in the face of great odds and win a rubber. Yet, at the end of the game, the loser may excuse himself, and, after half an hour's work with a bank examiner, demonstrate that the winners owe them anywhere from fifty cents to a month's rent, simply because the losers were skilful enough to hold the honor cards that were dealt them.

Thus, in puggles, the strong point in bridge whist lies in counting your opponents out. There are other and more harrowing ways of doing it, too. When your opponent has made the trump, you may decide that you have the requisite seven tricks in your hand. If you are a sport, you will then "double"—that is, double the amount which you expect to win. If you are a hasty mental inventory of your securities, to double once more, thus multiplying the trick by eight, after which the game will proceed with clenched teeth, each trick lost meaning another opera ticket gone. It is under these circumstances that ladies who are formerly so demure and amiable have been known to whip out a trump after "revoking," and sweep the boards with a cold and haughty

air which defies criticism, providing their social positions are sufficiently above those of their victims. Such incidents lead the wrathful losers to make remarks, which in time become rumors, and before any one realizes it another social center has been shaken to the core.

Just how bridge whist got its name is not generally known. It is possible that it is called "bridge" because so many people get "cross" over it. It is sometimes called the "bridge" of cusses, to distinguish it from that other famous bridge in Venice.

Bridge is a quaint and ceremonious game as far as the actual playing of cards goes, though often resembling a stock market afterward. It is as full of etiquette as fencing. It doesn't matter what you do to your opponent, but you must do it just so. The cards are dealt just as they are in denatured whist thirteen to each player. This proves that there is something in the thirteen superstition, for every player immediately remarks about his or her bad luck. When the dealer has finished his nefarious work, he looks over his hand and figures out which suit is most likely to make his opponents wish they were dead. If he can't find a good suit, or if his partner kicks him under the table, or if he thinks it is more fun to criticize some one else's choice of trumps, he "passes it over" to his partner, compelling her to choose. When the trump has been decided, the eldest hand may or may not belong to the youngest player, coyly inquires: "Shall I play, partner?"

And the last answers: "Pray do."

This is positively the only time that prayer and bridge whist get into the same room together.

When the game really starts, a most important thing happens. The dealer's partner spreads her cards down on the table, face up, neatly arranged in suits, and retires from the game, leaving her partner to play both hands. This provision has been found necessary from the fact that the game affords 100 times more chances for getting mad than ordinary whist. By giving each player a chance to go out on the porch and cool off, by kicking the spades out of the north balcony, the wise inventor of the game has made it possible for four mad people to play through an entire evening without hitting each other.

Having everything his own way, like the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the dealer goes gallantly through the game, playing both hands with a content "I know what you're going to get next." expression that is most disconcerting. Formerly by-law 94, section 6, prescribed that if the dealer led from his own hand when he should have led from the "dummy" hand he must be penalized one trick. This rule, however, led to so much nervous prostration and temporary insanity that it has recently been suspended from all bridge whist that is played on the low gear.

When the hand has been played the winners add up their extra tricks, multiply the score properly, and enter it in the proper place on the scorecard. Both sides then quarrel over the question of "honors" or court cards, and the side which wins enters its honor score in another part of the ledger. Thirty points constitutes a game, and two games out of three make a rubber. The winner of the rubber gets 100 extra points for its honor score, which is not included in the game score. When the evening is over the players retire for refreshments, leaving their secretaries and tellers to post up the books and compute the return. When the game is played merely for amusement this ceremony is often omitted, the books being balanced once a month.

Bridge has become an immensely popular in society circles for several reasons. In the first place, it does away with the necessity for conversation, thus putting the rich and the intelligent on an equality. In the second place, it provides a polite and comparatively harmless method of distributing wealth, into the hands of the aristocrat who does well in luck. In the third place, a good knowledge of bridge gives the player unlimited facilities for showing class superiority, haughty disdain, amused contempt, and other expressions which distinguish the real things from the bargain counter brigade.

As a rule a special costume is prescribed for bridge players. In London, however, women are supposed to play the game in tight-fitting costumes with short sleeves. Formerly, when long sleeves were the style, it was found in certain circles that when a society leader's hand was very poor she generally

managed to sweep a few cards off the table with her voluminous cuffs, thus mixing up the game and putting the auditor under a great disadvantage. Long, flowing sleeves were abolished in the latter years of the West many years ago, but for a different reason. Whereas the London sleeves got the cards off the table, the Nevada sleeves got them on to the table. The former was harder on the reputation, but the latter was more detrimental to health.

THE RULES OF BRIDGE FOR BLOOD.

There are two kinds of bridge whist bridge for fun and bridge for blood. The rules of play in the former are comparatively simple, but in the latter there are as many rules as there are in golf when it is being played by two Scotchmen. In a game for blood where each player is counting on paying grocery bills if the right card is turned, nothing is left to chance. The conversational lid is clamped tightly down, and the only words allowed during play are prescribed by the rules. This is necessary, owing to the great chance for signalling between partners. A mild and inoffensive word, like "shaw," may mean only indignation to the opposition, while to your partner it may mean: "Lead trumps and divide the swag in the alley later." In the highest circles where bridge is played with the passion of the true artist, a wink or a sneeze may be as serious to the winner's or sneezer's reputation as a fifth ace is in another and popular card game.

As a celebrated authority on bridge has remarked, perfection in the game is accomplished slowly and after long effort. One may learn the political game in a year, and in the course of a few years may perfect himself in astronomy, Sanskrit, biology, and trigonometry. Perfection in bridge, however, is not so easy a matter. It requires not only a knowledge of the 1,111 rules and penalties, the best plays, and the best methods of settling large debts on a small income, but it calls for great skill in deduction and mind-reading. The accomplished player is supposed to read by the play of a card not only the intention of the player but the hand which he holds. Naturally, only long practice will enable you to know that when an opponent has won a threescore of clubs on your ace of trumps she holds four more clubs, is short on spades, will take the second trick in diamonds she wears, and has a hole in the heel of her left stocking. Yet this is a child's play to the accomplished bridge player.

Before the beginner attempts to play he should devote at least four years to a study of the game. The first year should be devoted to learning the rules and penalties, the conversation of the game, and the meaning of such mysticisms as "cheat," "cross ruffing," "cold hand," "established suit," "guarded honors," "dumby," "grand slam," "little slam," "barboursburg," "Singleton," and the other 99 terms which are used to fog up the game for the beginner and make him easy meat. At the end of the first year the novice should be expected to tell a vocabulary that the ordinary citizen will be able to understand only one word in seven of his bridge conversation.

THE ART OF CARD-TALK.

The second year should be spent in the study of bridge from the standpoint of mathematics, telepathy, psychology, and astrology. By the end of this year the student should be able to know the results which will follow from leading a seven of diamonds in the last game of a rubber in an established suit against the dealer in the dark of the moon. He should also be able to diagnose his opponent's hand so well that it will be plain to him, when the latter discards a weak spade on a high heart, that he is defending during the third hand with the score 10 to 8 against him and the thermometer at 78 degrees Fahrenheit, that he is being protected from the danger of a through if he gets a chance, and that, moreover, in a moment of intense excitement he has broken a suspender button in the rear of his wardrobe. There are 17,875,022 combinations of this sort in bridge, and the good player knows all of them.

In the third year should be devoted to the reading and translating of signs. Bridge abounds in signs, which are permissible and highly proper. When the question arises from the cards your partner leads whether she expects you to trump, to discard, to lead from your strong suit, or to have a convulsion and delay the game until the trump is forgotten. You can also tell by signs what your partner thinks of you. When she lifts her eyebrows, she is, she is played, she means "In 'chump.' When she shrugs her shoulders she means 'Idiot.' When she 'glares' pleasantly she means: 'Why didn't you return my lead?' When she turns politely while grinding her teeth she means: 'Why do I play with a numbskull?' It is not pleasant to the beginner to understand these signs, but it is useful, for as soon as the student has learned all the plays he will not be content until he can use these signs for his own players.

The fourth or senior year he can be spent profitably on the fine points of the game—how to make the rubber as happy and contented when he is losing \$3 a minute; how to quarrel with a lady in a genteel

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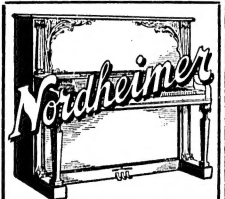
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Edmonton, Alberta

A Miracle in Wheat

New Riches from Alaska for the Farmer

By OSCAR F. G. DAY IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

When the United States paid eighty millions for the Territory of Alaska, it was to the fur purchaser looked for a return on the investment. When gold began to pour in from that great country the investment was pronounced good. But not in gold alone was Alaska destined to repay those early statesmen for their real estate speculation. Years after the yellow metal was discovered, there came an aged farmer to that far northland and took back to the States the basis for wealth to his country by the side of which the gold from the hills and icy river-beds should pale into insignificance.

It was in 1903 that Abraham Adams, a native of Kentucky, who had gone with the "star of Empire" to the great West to farm it, was taken with a desire to try his fortunes in Alaska. Leaving his ranch in northern Idaho, he made a trip to the land of promise and of gold, but nothing came of his attempts at discovery. Turning his attention then to exploring, he drifted along the coast of eastern Alaska, where the Japan current flows near the shore and makes of the land from coast to mountain eternal spring. Many miles he explored, investigating the possibilities of that country for future farming and grazing, preparing himself for a report to the farmers of his community.

He found many beautiful bays, splendid beaches, sweeps of timber, and meadows heavy with juicy grasses. Here and there were traces of gold, but nothing of promising quantity, and then he chanced upon a surprising discovery. Lodged in a nook under a protecting rock, sheltered from the winds, was a little familiar patch. Interested at once, he investigated and found that here a patch of wheat was growing, far from any living human that could have planted it. On hands and knees he pulled away the matted straws. Yes, it was certainly wheat that was just ripening. The explorer sought among the thick stems for some heads, but the wild game had been before him, and he was just about to give up when he discovered one head of wheat almost intact. A gigantic head it was! Fully four inches long with its rough bearding, and broad in proportion.

Packing the head carefully away, the old man brought it back with him to his ranch at Julietta, Idaho. Not a word did he say to his neighbors of his find. Whether it was wild wheat or not he could not say. Perhaps, some wild bird had filled its crop with the grains in an unknown region, where it grew native, and coming to Alaska deposited the seed in a fertile spot. And yet it was only curiosity that moved Abraham Adams. He never dreamed of his find being of any value except as an experiment for his own pleasure.

In the fall of 1904 Mr. Adams planted his head of Alaska wheat on high and all-to-dry land, the natural soil of Idaho. It grew rapidly when the spring opened its fountains, and in the summer he had seven pounds of wheat from this one head. That was startling. He hardly dared tell a farmer of it. He examined the kernel. Four times as large as ordinary wheat, and in color—instead of the homely brownish gray of wheat of commerce—the prettiest cream color without a dark spot. Seven pounds of wheat from one head, and the finest-looking wheat mortal had ever seen? Abraham Adams began to dream.

Having tested the grain as winter wheat, Mr. Adams saved his seven pounds to try as spring wheat, and in 1905 he planted the whole seven pounds. Sturdily it grew, and when it was harvested he weighed in 1545 pounds. His Alaska find had broken the world's record for wheat yield! More than two hundred and twenty-two bushels to the acre was the ratio of yield, and that without any special petting or manipulation. With the world's average yield 12.7 bushels to the acre, and a fair yield for exceptional land of twenty bushels, here was the prospect of a miracle: a revolution in the wheat industry of the world. But still there was something that might dash every hope of

a wheat miracle. Was this Alaska wheat of good quality? Would it make good bread?

With this last idea in mind the experimenting farmer carried a small quantity of his wheat to the Idaho experimental station at Moscow. He knew he had a wheat that yielded past my belief. He had something marvellous in a wheat that yielded equally as well planted winter or spring. Did he have a good wheat? The chemists and experts at the station tested it and pronounced it a good quality of hard wheat. Hard wheat! That was sufficient. But Adams knew he must have patience for another year.

In the fall of 1906 the 1545 pounds were planted in fields by the side of the famous Blue Stem and Club wheat grown in that section. Watching their comparative growth, Mr. Adams picked on the same day green heads of Club wheat and green heads of his Alaska wheat, the latter so many times larger than the ordinary wheat that the Club wheat seemed hardly started. The farmer was jubilant. Then Nature took a hand, and halts of the worst kind came, beating down the ordinary wheat until it was not fit to harvest.

The farmer, discouraged, went out to his Alaska wheat fields and saw that the sturdy stems had partly withstood the storms, and he finally harvested 53,000 pounds of seed.

Now was the time to make his final test. He had enough for a test from winter grown. Taking this to the experimental station, he soon received a report which made him for the first time sure that he had something worth giving to the public. The station chemist wrote: "The kernels from the fall-sown wheat were plump and sound and doubtless will grade No. 1. Judging from the chemical and physical condition of this sample, it will probably take rank with the best grade of Blue Stem for flour."

"The sample grown from spring-sown wheat showed by chemical analysis a somewhat higher protein content (this being an indication of its probable strength for bread-making purposes). I am inclined to think that the wheat that you have here is the equal, if not the superior, of our Blue Stem for flour-making purposes. I should like to make a mill test whenever you can send me a sufficient quantity for that purpose."

These are the facts about the wonderful wheat of which the world will soon be talking. Farmers do not believe it; wheat speculators do not believe it; but those who have travelled to see it do believe it. Mr. Adams had his fields surveyed and has absolute proof of the yield from each field. He has tried his wheat in other lands, and in some places it did better than in Idaho. Alabama raised wheat from it with leaves seven-eighths of an inch broad, growing like cornstalks.

As a last test, Mr. Adams sent single heads of wheat to other parts of the country where he had men he could trust to plant and ascertain the result. Reports are just coming to him, and he finds that in other States his Alaska wheat does better than on its home soil. In Alabama a head was planted December 31, was up January 30, waist-high April 1, with leaves seven-eighths of an inch broad, and July 7 was harvested. It showed to be hard wheat of a fine quality, and the one head yielded the same as the first head planted in Idaho.

Under ordinary soil conditions the new wheat will yield two hundred bushels to the acre, under extra conditions about that.

What will be the outcome? Had all America had Alaska wheat to seed this year, the American crop alone would have been five billion of bushels. Does that not mean a revolution in the wheat industry? Will the food of the poor become as cheap that there will be no famines? Or will farm property rise in value with the capacity for the yield. All this is conjecture, but these things are certain:

The wheat Alaska has given us will withstand hail if not too heavy. It will withstand frost. It grows hard wheat from fall sowing.

It yields up to 222 bushels to the acre.

It will grade up to No. 1 hard.

It will turn the vast areas in Missouri and the South and in the far West into hard-wheat areas.

And, last and best of all, it will bring back wheat-raising to the worn-out farms of the East where, with wheat-yields two hundred bushels to the acre, farmers can afford to use manures and chemicals, and make a profit.

If all America could seed with the new wheat it would, at only fifty cents a bushel, add nearly two and a-half billions of dollars to the wealth of the farmers every year.

BRIDGE WHIST

(Continued from page 3)

manly manner; how to quote Rule 33 to an opponent in such a manner as to make him feel that when it comes to playing bridge your game is of the cantilever variety, while his is only a culvert. This is also a fine year in which to learn how to play \$2,500 worth of bridge a year on a \$5,000 salary and come out even or better.

With his education thus finished, the beginner need have no hesitation in entering the most refined and exclusive circles, and mingling freely with the best players without leaving his watch at home. Knowing bridge, he will need to know neither conversation nor manners. In a good stiff game there is no time for either.

A FEW HELPFUL DEFINITIONS. These few remarks would not be complete without some definitions of bridge terms which will be found both useful and necessary. The following are the most important: "Dummy": The leader's partner; your partner.

"To Ruff": To trump.

"To Cross Ruff": To make your partner cross by trumping.

"Grand Slam": To show temper in putting down a card.

"Levee": A riot signal, produced by refusing to follow suit when you have it.

"Finesse": To economize in spots when taking a trick.

"Pass it over": During the game, to allow your partner to name the trump. After the game, to settle up.

"Eldest Hand": The hand which is dealt first.

"Old Hand": The player who comes out ahead.

"Love All": Something which happens at the beginning of a game and never again.

"Old Trick": To play something of which your partner does not appreciate.

"Points": What you make money on, the same as in Wall Street.

Lord Roberts' Advice.

In one of the few speeches which Lord Roberts' health allowed him to deliver in Canada, that at Ottawa, the distinguished soldier gave some advice to Canadians which should start them thinking:

"In my judgment it is absolutely essential, even at the present day, for the safety and welfare of a nation, that the whole population should be prepared to take their share in its defence in times of danger. The training should, I think, commence with the boys, and be systematically carried out between the ages of ten and eighteen. I am delighted to learn from Sir Frederick Borden, the Minister of Militia, that a beginning of such a system has already been made in Nova Scotia, and I trust that this example will speedily be followed by all the other Provinces, for I am convinced that the results of such training, the habits of order, obedience and punctuality that the boys will be taught will be of the greatest use to them in all the occupations of civil life. I believe myself that the advantages of such a training would be so manifest that public opinion would soon reach the point where it would demand that able-bodied men on attaining the age of eighteen should complete their training, and so fit themselves to take a part in the defence of the country, should their services ever be needed. This would be an easy matter and interfere very little with their civil avocations after the thorough training they had undergone in boyhood, and the discipline and self-control that would thus be inculcated would be of inestimable value, whatever the individual's career might be."

"There is another point to which I would like to say a word. I notice that your young people take great interest in athletics. I am a firm believer in their value, if carried out in a true spirit and in moderation. But I hope that young Canadians will always remember that in athletics, as in all other relations of life, they must 'play the game' in the true sense of that term. They must play for the sake of the game, preferring to lose it fairly rather than to win it unfairly. They must be ready not to grudge their rivals every fair advantage, and they must be prepared to lose with good temper and to win without boasting. I am greatly

pleased to learn that rifle shooting is making rapid strides here, and that large numbers of rifle clubs have been formed within the last few years.

They cannot be too strongly encouraged. It has been a great satisfaction to me to find that your rifle range here in Ottawa is second only, in my judgment, to that at Bisley, Canada, as I have said, has many special advantages. One of the greatest of these, I am inclined to think, is the stern winter that follows your warm summer, and the beautiful autumn, about which so much has been written. The very vigor of the winter insures that Canadians shall have the strength of a northern race, and attracts to this country the hardiest people of the old world. Then the business energy and high sense of honor which characterized the British and the courtesy and refinement for which the French are so famous, qualities which have done much to make these two nations great and prosperous, are the natural heritage of the people of Canada, and so long as Canada continues to cultivate these qualities she is bound to become not only a great country, but to take a leading part in the future of the British Empire."

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Courses open Sept. 23, 1908

Classes offered leading to B.A. and B.Sc. degrees.

Four scholarships of \$100 each open for competition at the Matriculation Examinations in September.

For particulars write the President of the University, Strathcona, Alta.

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1 lb. Jars Honey, 15c 1 lb. Jars Honey 25c
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Special Sale of Ink, 75c per set

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via The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Tickets on sale August 21th to September 3rd, good for return until September 20th.

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Routes via the Great Lakes at slightly higher rate.

TWO DAILY TRAINS

Through sleeping cars, tourist and standard.

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Edmonton, Alta.

Telephone 1511.



JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.
(Died July 3rd, 1908.)
Not in the fearsome roar of deadly strife
Gun calling unto gun,
And flashing red against the snowy smoke
His living lays were won.
Not in the war of Trade, the fight for gold
Where weaklings sink and die
And conquerors march onward in disdain,
Nor heed the glazing eye.
Not thus he mounted to the hill of Fame
All glorious with light,
Not thus his gentle soul was greater far.
He made the world more bright,
For, like the fairy Piper in the tale,
His music, sweet and mild,
Captured the glad allegiance full and free.
Of every little child,
He gathered boys and girls about his knee,
And told them tales so rare
Of all God's gladsome creatures of the field,
God's songsters of the air,
And thus, unannounced with sword or spear,
His heart stayed young and sweet,
And happy little children thronged to lay
Fresh laurels at his feet.
J. E. M. in Toronto News.

"SELECT" SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

What a large number of very select young ladies must issue every year from the strikingly numerous "select" schools and colleges for girls one sees advertised so extensively just now in the early fall magazines!

Why, the world must be fairly thickly populated by this time with select young ladies, judging from the number of years a great many of these academies and seminaries have been in existence and yet and yet—where ever have a quarter of the select ones they annually turn out, disappeared to at all at all, for of all the fashionable and select boarding school misses I know, and I have a personal twelve years' acquaintance to my credit or discredit with them, I couldn't pick out two dozen I thought had benefited to any remarkable extent from their teachings, and that is a pretty loud statement, isn't it?

And now before you all misunderstand me, let me explain. When I speak of fashionable and select schools for girls, I refer to a great many of the highly-priced "ideal homes" for cultured young ladies, that are as thick as flies in Toronto, and flourish like mustard seed on the other side of the line.

Colleges (?) where the sweet home and moral influence is played up strongly in the ad. head lines, and the standard of scholarship, if it were an eighth of it true, would make us all mountains of wisdom and learning. But what is the actual truth? Judge for yourself by the results they turn out.

Now I am not claiming that there are no good girls' colleges in Toronto and elsewhere, but I am maintaining that they are many of them, shockingly many of them, humbugs, cheats, academies, where the only sweet home influence is in their attractively worded prospectuses, and where the intelligence of the teachers is only remarkable by its absence.

I think you can gain some idea of what I mean by the following indiments offered from two prominent school calendars. I call at random.

"One teacher to every three scholars" runs the first.

"The French Department occupies a separate residence on the same grounds, where French is exclusively taught," reads another.

Now, wherein, by all that's reasonable, lies the merit or necessity of one teacher to every three scholars puzzles me, and what advantage does French taught in a separate building, offer over French as she is "spoken" by common ordinary mortals who use it where, and when ever it happens to be an advantage.

Do these bright girls, one wonders, dash for a separate building before unburdening their minds of "Comment vous portez-vous ce matin, Madame?" which, with a few other equally fetching phrases, constitutes the French they take away with them to astonish and delight their doing parents.

Let me reiterate: The very advertisements proclaim the degree of intelligence that most of them appear possessed of.

The views of the school and the interior arrangements are another source of gratification and merit. "Looks heavenly, doesn't it?" "The Castle!" contemplate the fine old school standing in the midst of its terraced lawns and magnificent trees.

Ah! but that is the front view, gentle reader, and curiously enough

the usual "Keep off the grass" signs are missing. Too early in the season perhaps, yes, but who cares a fig for the teacher's quarters, anyway. Why not give a glimpse of the back where the students' rooms are situated?

To be sure occasionally a girl's room is shown. Invariably the choice boarder's apartment on the premises. But then just supposing you could borrow the courtesy of twenty living rooms, couldn't you achieve some rather striking result?

It's really too ancient an advertising device, one expects "select" school to be reasonably up-to-date.

I notice that in nearly all the schools special attention is paid to the young ladies department.

How the very word brings it all back!

Department! Ah me, oh my! The fixed smirk we were taught to regard as fetching, the seating of one's self on the edge of a chair, so elegant! so proper!

The stilted method of enunciating one's wishes, the English accent, "Blessed young ladies, not 'bliss'." The tedious and ridiculousness of it!

But it was the words of wisdom, read from the "Book on Etiquette" I treasure most.

"On no account," young ladies, "put your knife in your mouth."

"It is NEVER permissible, however innocent the never to pass back for dessert twice."

And yet with such choice and elegant pabulum were we, the daughters of supposedly respectable parents, taught, is there not something in just a trifle strange in that coming from the homes of these parents and relatives, we should have to be instructed in such like deportment in the first instance?

What better example should a girl have than her own lady mother? and can any amount of this flimsy veneer serve in place of a true sweet home influence?

There is something basically wrong in the whole matter from start to finish, and I think it is mostly in the "finish."

We send our daughters away from us when they need us most, and thus we turn it to finish, and I think it is rather shocking when you look around it, notice how often we have our wishes gratified.

Before passing on to why a fashionable boarding school is often the worst place in the world for a girl I would ask you to consider a few things.

What use what use is a reading room, without a book in it, and with a student practising there continually?

What taste for good reading would you expect to have inculcated under such conditions?

In your own experience of "finished" young ladies did you find them especially intelligent or even intelligent?

How often have you found the musical prodigy ready to play for you, or seen the artist ever again paint after the fashion of the "pictures" she brought home from school?

What use have you found your daughter making of her elaborate study of modern languages?

Do her letters reflect a well-stored and original mind, or are they a continuous plea for "extra money"?

Lastly, do you find your girl more contented one for her school experience, or have her needs multiplied out of all proportion to your income?

Speaking of the manner of the selection of the teachers of an institution such as I have written of, is it in itself fool for thought?

How are they chosen?

More often by favor and relationship and cheapness than any other qualification. If they are a parson's daughter to boot, it will aid considerably. In one school where my guardians paid considerably over \$200 per annum I look back on one properly qualified teacher on the entire staff.

The advertised "light-reading classes," French conversation, sports" etc., etc., were a fraud and a delusion, a trap with which to bait unwary parents.

Where these are possessed of large means and where the daughter is destined for a lazy existence in future, the case isn't so deplorable. By all means, let each and every family who have money to burn spend it in any foolish manner they see fit, but those others, the daughters of hard working, self-sacrificing parents, there you have your tragedy. Especially since coming West, perhaps because I am older and grown a bit wiser, I have had it impressed upon me that the future of the wonderful country that we have come to call "home" is not necessarily all wrapped up in its wheat fields and the farmers who till the soil, but that the womb of the west is destined to play a very large part in it.

In my article of last week on Canadian loyalty and the Dominion's best hope of the future, I spoke of the effect of British law and order, set forth in the records of the Royal North West

Mounted Police, as a mighty factor in the up-building of the Canadian West. They made it possible for a settler to venture into the wildest part of it, with the feeling of security that he and his family were safe from molestation. They made their name such a terror to wrong-doers that to this day where the cattle and horses of a thousand ranchers from the prairies extended, outlie and horse thieves are as practica as unknown. But now that they have blazed the trail and the farmers have set up their homesteads. Now that the really rough pioneering days of actual hardships are past, it is to the women we must look for the softening and refining touches that will make farm life not a dull and dreary thing, one continued slavish round of hard living, but a joy, a lure to the best men of the best lands.

To do this we must bring up our girls with a proper idea of values and that training which will enable them to be good useful house-keepers under any and all conditions.

Out West today the crying need of the land is for wives. Women who can make homes. The men are here, sons of long lines of fine old families in the Mother lands. They want wives of their own class, but women who will adapt themselves to present conditions. And the average young girl is not adaptable; she has a wrong idea of many things, she would rather marry a light weight dandy than a splendid fellow, who has the grit to try and elude out a fortune for himself in a strange land.

And where did she get these ideas in most cases but at these "select" schools where she was required to have her dinner and her evening gowns, where she became saturated with false notions of most things, where her "supposed" needs became legion, utterly unfitting for her life in which self-denial must play a part.

I am not advocating her being trained at home only that she may fit herself for leaving a home, a sister's wife, what I would lay stress on is that she may fit herself to afford and be comfort IN ANY HOME.

And how can a girl be a comfort who accepts eagerly every sacrifice her parents make for her; who demands her Cinderella raiment when her poor hard-working mother can't afford herself a new shirt-waist or her father another business suit. It isn't more so-called education our girls need, but a proper appreciation of their duty and their parents' love.

You can't blame a girl that she enters college a fine healthy-minded loving child and leaves it a selfish, hardened, sniveling thing. The girls' schools that keep their students sweet and natural, and make finer women of them, are few and far between, but there ARE some, and in choosing the college where you intend to send your daughter, it would well repay you to seek them out.

Thousands of dollars of hard-earned money have been swallowed up by these "ideal homes for girls," while the only thing they have accomplished for the girls has been to prepare the way for their heart-rendering unhappiness in the future.

"For they spend Sir Anthony's money And they break Sir Anthony's heart."

I may be a bit old-fashioned, but I have a boarding school product I have a right to speak my mind, and I want to say that had I had the advantage of loving home-training, I don't look all round me, the daily lesson before me of good managing and home-making, I feel that I could have accomplished something worth while in the world.

We want our farm houses made pleasant places, a woman's little refined touches about the rooms; the room I told made easier; we want more capable wives in town for moderate income men, and do you think the fashionable boarding school and its teaching is going to help to bring these about?

MISS Edith Bellamy will open classes in expression and English literature after Sept. 1st at her home, 426 Second street.

preparations has been added to the list of getting ready for this term, and there are very few children in my particular part of the town, at least, who aren't proudly sporting a little glass window, which if you are not wise to it, means the "Laster" mica shield, worn as a protection to the arm while healing.

Among the girls who are preparing for Eastern schools, are the Misses Mary and Beatrice Saunders, who leave for Miss Veale's well-known school for girls, early in September. I believe Mrs. Saunders will accompany her daughters and remain in Toronto visiting for a couple of months, after which she and Capt. Saunders depart for an extended trip abroad.

A little over a week ago Mrs. Rhodes opened her charming new pension at 625 Seventh street, when a large number of her rooms were eagerly taken possession of.

The house is a large cheery one, furnished in most artistic fashion, and nothing has been left undone to add to the comfort and convenience of its residents.

During her reign at "Up-down" Mrs. Rhodes made that picturesque pension the smart private hotel, one of the Capital and in her new venture I am sure she will attain an even greater success. 2183, is, I understand, the telephone number.

Mrs. Almon has been the *raison d'être* of numerous small "good-bye parties" during the past few days. Mrs. Lines entertained at a smart luncheon in her honor late last week. Mrs. Bouchier at a luncheon on Thursday and Mrs. St. George Jellott again at a tea on Friday. Before proceeding to her new home in Ottawa Mrs. Almon intends paying a visit of some duration to her old home in Hamilton, Ont., leaving Edmonton about the 3rd of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Brown Woods and their children returned to Edmonton on Monday after a delightful summer at Bowen Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Freddie Holson are still at the Island, but will return about the fifteenth of September.

Mrs. Arthur Mowat was the hostess of a jolly informal "tea-let" on Thursday afternoon in Mrs. Pardee's delightful quarters over the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowker are expected in town about the first of September and have taken quarters at Mrs. Rhodes' pension on Seventh street until their own house is completed.

A great many good wishes and congratulations speeded to Attorney-General and Mrs. Crose during the week, on the birth of a new little daughter Sunday last.

One of the most delightful small functions of the week was a ladies' supper given at her home by Mrs. Jellott on Wednesday, when rain prevented the merry little party from play, but the supper eventuated with no lack of enjoyment, nevertheless, the husbands being asked in later in the evening, when about three tables played Bridge.

Miss Edith Bellamy will open classes in expression and English literature after Sept. 1st at her home, 426 Second street.

BORN.
Cross—On August 22, to the wife of Hon. C. W. Cross, Edmonton, a daughter.
Lammie—At Edmonton, Aug. 21st, to the wife of Francis Lammie, Eleventh street, a son.
Jones—On 25th Aug., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Hurdiss-Jones, a son.
Garipey—On the 26th inst. Mrs. Wilfrid Garipey, of this city, a son.

Subscription Agents—We have an unexcelled proposition and want good representatives in every city and town in the Dominion. Give commission and large bonus. Write at once giving full particulars to The Standard of Empire, Stair Building, Toronto, Ontario.

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HALF PRICE
LITTLE'S STATIONERY STORE
Special Offer
We want every woman to send us before September 10th, 1908

ONE SKIRT
to be colored, and we will clean, dye, finish and deliver same for the special low price of

50c.
This one-skirt from each party at this price. We want you to do this in order that you may see our superior work. Call, write or phone 1722 and our wagon will call. This special offer expires on September 10th.

Edmonton Pantorium & Dye Works
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Repairs of every description by an expert gunsmith

Edmonton Sporting Goods Depot
233 Jasper Avenue

\$35

Tailored Suits

\$15

FOR SATURDAY ONLY

We have just received a delayed shipment of Ladies' High-class Tailored Suits, which should have reached us early in July. We accepted these goods only at our own terms, which were little more than half the original cost. YOU GET THE BENEFIT. These goods are all high-class tailored garments, silk lined throughout, in medium weights, very suitable for fall wear, all new styles in Blacks, Blues, Greys and Browns. The regular selling prices range from \$30.00 to \$40.00 per suit, but we will clear them out on Saturday at

\$15 per Suit

There were only 35 suits in the shipment so come early Saturday.

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**AERATED WATERS
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The man that makes those fruity flavored drinks, so often imitated but never equalled. Sold Everywhere
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Westward Ho!

College

Term begins September the 14th

New Buildings on Corner of Seventeenth Street and Victoria Avenue

Street cars will pass corner of Seventeenth Street

For particulars apply to the Headmaster

W. H. Nightingale, B. A.
P. O. Box 1182, Edmonton

Simpson & Von Haast

carry the best stock in the city of

Guns, Ammunition, Decoy Ducks, Waders, Shooting Jackets, Game Carriers and Gun Cases, etc., etc.

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